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results of his practical judgment. He reviews the results of the modern criticism which has endeavored to ascertain the original form of the narrative of the trial before Pilate and the otherwise uninformed reader may be shocked to find that the most radical criticism leaves only six sentences out of the entire material reported by the four gospels, but Professor Husband takes a more moderate view of the historicity of the gospel narratives.

The true story of this trial will probably never be written because documents of unquestioned historicity relating to it do not now exist, and perhaps will never be found. To what extent the myth-making instinct has overlaid the original kernel of fact with pious imaginings can be determined with more or less accuracy, but how much of this original kernel of alleged fact is indeed true will probably always remain undetermined. Accepting the results of a moderate critical view such as that which Professor Husband has taken, we cannot help expressing our admiration of the manner in which he has handled his material in the development of his thesis toward its conclusion. Whether we agree with his conclusion or not, we are grateful to our author for his fine presentation of a thesis based upon careful, scholarly examination of such evidence as he believed to be admissible.

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CRIMINALITY AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. By William Adrian Bongers. (Translation by Henry P. Horton.) Boston: Little, Brown & Company, 1916.

This volume belongs to the Modern Criminal Science Series, published under the auspices of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. The editorial preface is contributed by Edward Lindsey, of the Warren, Pennsylvania, bar, and the introduction by Frank H. Norcross, Justice of the Supreme Court of Nevada. The author is one of the leading European students of criminology, a native and resident of Amsterdam, Holland.

The volume is divided into two parts. Part One is a "Critical Exposition of the Literature Dealing with the Relation Between Criminality and Economic Conditions." Part Two, a discussion of "The Present Economic System and Its Consequences."

Part One gives brief critical synopses of the various writers, and contains much interesting material, including many charts of great value to students.

The real thesis of the author is that "criminality has increased greatly under capitalism, and is of the greatest importance to the whole social life." This leads him to make an extensive survey of the present economic system, the condition of the various social classes, with special emphasis on the degrading surroundings of the very poor. The relations of the sexes and the family are also considered. Monogamy is traced as the outgrowth of private property. The increasing freedom and power of women are due to her growing share in production and ownership of wealth. The lower proletariat suffers most in these regards because of its unhappy condition and its family life is most unstable and moral standards lowest. Prostitution is entered upon at an early age: Crowded homes lead to child labor and the general

demoralization due to poverty. Alcoholism, which is stressed, has "its deeper causes in the material, intellectual and moral poverty created by the economic system now in force." A short chapter treats of militarism, which is also "a consequence of capitalism."

Part Two deals with the general conditions of criminality. "Crime is an act committed within a group of persons forming a social unit; that it prejudices the interests of all, or of those of the group who are powerful; that, for this reason, the author of the crime is punished by the group (or a part of the group) as such or by specially ordained instruments, and this by a penalty more severe than moral disapprobation." We must find the causes of crime then in the forces that lead a man to act egoistically. Primitive man was altruistic because the mode of production emphasized co-operation. The present system is unfavorable to social instincts because the emphasis is thrown upon individual profits and success. Self-assertion is developed. Juvenile crime is increasing. The conception leads the author to claim that "among young delinquents there are two or three times as many persons following a trade as among non-delinquents." The "tendency to crime is less in the case of the married than of the unmarried," but this does not apply to women. The greatest crime among women is found in the most developed cities and countries.

Economic crimes such as vagrancy, mendicity and theft are usually committed by the unemployed, but "vagrancy and mendicity would be no less extensive if all the workers knew a trade and were equal in zeal and energy." Beggars may get good incomes, but "if these people are blamed, blame must also be attached to a state of society in which honest labor is so poorly paid that begging is often more lucrative." Theft from mere cupidity is often more abundant in good times, but usually theft is an index of want. Robbery is usually committed by professionals, who are often trained from childhood, but the influence of hard times can be seen in this crime also.

"The fundamental principle of the mode of production in which we live is competition, strife, in other words, doing injury to others." Hence the author expects such crimes as revenge to increase. Because husband and wife have rights over each other, jealousy and vengeance thrive. Political crimes are relatively rare, but are largely due to economic conditions. Since insanity is largely due to alcoholism, or to worry about income or position, what may be termed pathological crimes can be traced to economic influence.

The solution then is to take the means of production out of the control of the few. Dr. Bonger is a socialist. That he should stress economic conditions is to be expected. I have tried to give the general outline of his position. It is impossible to reproduce the mass of evidence with which he supports his claims. Nor have I space to criticize the importance assigned to other factors. The volume is one of great value and will repay careful study. As Judge Norcross states, "the value of Dr. Bonger's work does not depend upon an agreement with all the views of the author. The book will bring to the American readers a depth and breadth of view most valuable to the administrators of criminal law and to those interested in the wider field of general social progress."

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